

### Description for CARD

College-aged participants ( $N=239$ , 57 men and 182 women) completed two measures, the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale—assessing global self-esteem, and the Everyday Discrimination Scale (EDS)—assessing their perceptions of discrimination based on racial/ethnic stereotypes and/or gender stereotypes. The first hypothesis was that negative racial/ethnic discrimination would have a negative impact on self-esteem. The second hypothesis was that negative gender discrimination would negatively impact an individual's self-esteem.

Results on the EDS showed that men had more experiences with perceived discrimination than women ( $t(239)=2.41$ ,  $p<0.05$ ), and African Americans experienced more discrimination than Whites ( $F(4, 234) = 4.275$ ,  $p = 0.01$ ). A significant negative correlation was found between the two measures, ( $r = -0.141$ ,  $n = 239$ ,  $p = 0.05$ ), supporting both hypotheses. As self-esteem increases, there are fewer incidences of perceived discrimination.